CALIFORNIANS IN NEW-YORK.

WHY THEY HAVE COME TO STAY. NTEREST'IN MINING OPERATIONS SPREADING-AD-VANTAGES OF THIS CITY OWING TO ITS GREAT

RESOURCES OF CAPITAL-TALKS WITH PROMI-NENT SPECULATORS. Within the last two or three years many Californians have transferred their business interests from the West to this city. More recently—within the last six months especially—there has been an influx of pitalists, mining speculators, engineers and experts, rom California and Colorado. The latter assert that have come because of the increased interest that is now being taken in mining enterprises in the Eastern , and because they believed that New-York is des fined soon to become the financial centre of mining operations. One of the most prominent of these Califor rians is James R. Keene. At San Francisco Mr. Keene was chiefly engaged in mining operations, but since coming East he has employed his capital in stock speculutions in Wall Street. He now lives in this city with his family, and has built a fine country house at Newport. D. O. Mills is another large capitalist who has come to stay. He was formerly president of a bank at San Francisco and engaged there in many of the leading enterprises on the Pacific Slope. His object in coming to New-York was to find a larger field for business. He has interests in the Western Union Telegraph Com pony and in the Manhattan Elevated Rallroad Company and in many other enterprises. About a year and a half ago William M. Lent, who amassed a arge fortune in mining at San Francisco, transferred his headquarters to this city. He is employed now in mining enterprises-principally in the Bodie District. Though he is back and forth, New-York is his residence

ceted in mining enterprises in Colorado through his efforts; some of the companies organized by him have been paying handsome dividends.

The president of the Mining Trust Company and American Mining Exchange, ex-Governor Milton S. Latham, is an old Californian. He has been Governor of the State, and also United States Senator. As president of in New-York. An impomplete list of other San Francisco aen who have recently removed to this city includes E (. Dorsey, a large owner in the Chrysolite Mine; A. D. Breed; J. P. Robinson, mining engineer; D. F. Verdenal late editor of The Mining Stock Exchange, at San Francisco; E. De Crano, mining engineer; George W. Smiley, B. B. Miner, H. C. Logan, J. H. H. Williams, H. fl. Noble and M. L. McDovald, usming operators and brokers.

Many capitalists and mining operators have also t

for the greater part of the time. George D. Roberts is

another. Mr. Roberts was at one time connected with

to Colorado property-especially in the vicinity of Lead-

ville. Many capitalists in this city have become futer

the firm of Flood & O'Brien, but is now devoting hi

Senator J. B. Chaffee, of Deaver, formerly president of he First National Bank in that city. He is mainly inerested in Leadville mines, and has transferred the centre of his operations from Denver to New-York. About nine-tenths of his time is spent in this city, though his home is nominally at Deuver. Associated with Senator Chaffee is David H. Mosfat, also formerly of Deuver. To the foregoing may be added S. B. Elkins, within the last two years has amassed a large for une in bandling Leadville and Silver Cliff property. He me here, it is stated, principally to help in the organiation of the new Mining Exchange, and will be identified with New-York. A TRIBUNE reporter recently inquired of G. D. Roberts

why so many mining operators had forsaken San Francisco for New-York. He replied: "There are many causes. One is that most of the San Francisco capital is already absorbed in the great mines on the Comstock de. There is much good property in Colorado, Idaho, Montane, New-Mexico, Utah, Arizona, and in other States and Territories, that is awaiting development, and it is therefore necessary to look to the East for capital. As New-York is the great money centre of the country, it naturally should be the centre of mining operations. The mining business is a speculative ness to a considerable degree, and must have acentre. The political troubles and the new Consil-tation in California have brought about a condition of affairs in that State that has led many men to come here for the sake of greater freedom and security in car-rying on their undertakings. Doubtless some of those who have come here—and will come—with too great ex-pectations, will be disappointed. The interest in New-York in mining is growing rapidly. It is an intelligent and not a speculative interest. Mining enterprises, I think, will be eminently successful. I don't look forward to any speculative excitement like that so common in San Francisco. If such a condition should be brought about it would destroy the business. It is much better for legitimate mining if the business can be kept free from wild speculation. So far there have been very few except well-developed mines placed on the market in New-York. It is safe to say that the best pro-

ork and are now in this market." Mark L McDonald, who has engaged in mining opera tions in California since 1859, came to New York about six weeks ago. "The transfer of the mining centre," he said recently in conversation, "from San Francisco to New York is the result of a combination of circumstances. The immediate cause is the great depression in business in San Francisco, which has been brought about mainly by the mining industry in the United States during the last few years. Not many years ago it was mainly conflued to California and the adjacent part of Nevada. Now it has extended to all parts of Nevada, to Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New-Mexico, Idaho, Montana, and other States and Territories. The numerous mines in the various material regions in aftees States and Territories must make capital for their development in the Eastern States. Thus the centre for mining operations would rulmately have been transferred to New-York had there been nothing to destroy the prosperity of San Francisco. It is thought that New-York will not only be the centre of mining operations, but the market for builton and everything connected with the industry."

"Will the business interests of San Francisco be much na in California since 1859, came to New York about

ducing mines now worked in the country and paying the largest dividends have been organized in New-

"Will the business interests of San Francisco be much fleeted by this change of the mining centre to New "I think not materially. Mining is only one of several great industries in California. San Francisco will invocate the transfer of the State wood, grains, fruits and wines. With the improved machinery the State is producing as much pold bullon as ever. As soon as the Communistic element is overthrown there its former prosperity will return."

BORING FOR WATER

A DIAMOND DRILL AT WORK UNDER THE FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL-A DEPTH OF MORE THAN 1,000 PRET REACHED.

For some time past a drill has been gradu ally working its way down toward the centre of the earth from the 'asement of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, whose propriete shope to reach a supply of fresh water for the tests ishment and avoid baving to pay the text for roton. The well has already reached a depth of more then one thousand feet, and is deepening at the rate of Punt twenty feet per day. A TRIBUNE reporter called wice the ortiling recently.

Passing through the wide entrance on Twenty-fourthwhere the marketing of the hotel is delivered, and cking his way through a labyrinth of wagons laden with ressed meats, fowls, vegetables, etc., the reporter found nself in front of a partially inclosed space in which the engine, steam-pump and drill were at work. The drill-proper, as the engineer explained, consists of a cel pipe, 4 inch in thickness, 212 inches in diameter etect pipe, 14 inch in thickness, 2-2 inches of which are and about 11 feet long, in the cutting end of which are not fifteen diamonds, ranging in size from one to three nd one-half carats. These cut a circle down into the ork, of which the "core" goes into the pipe—to be drawn up when the section is filled. The drill has see that after section serewed to it as the depth of well increases; it is forced downward by hydraulic ssure, and is turned by the engine.

pressure, and is turned by the engine. Whenever the driff requires examination, or the removal of the control o

en encountered, to the encountered, to the encountering of the swater down there somewhere," said the encue to the water down the charge, and we intend to keep on down until at it, no matter how far we must continue." He arred to a woll in Chicago in which the boring of continued more than 2,000 test, and the result

MISSION WORK FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

The building which has been constructed tir by the University Place Church (the Rev. Dr. muel Chapel, is a novelty in Sunday architecture. It is designed to give the afortable and convenient accomt 700 little children taught there by Mrs. Seymour, int of whose methods was given in SUNDAY's mewhat less than a year ago the problem of ling was placed in the hands of J. C. Cady he architect of the chapel), and under hu brought to completion. Uding is about 00x80 feet; of this a space.

60x50 feet is used for the main room of the infant achool, which is twenty-five or thirty feet in height. The seats radiate from the platform at the further side of the room, rising one above the other as in most theatres, so thus each child is in full view of the teachers. There are also low galleries on the, sides for the dren, and, still higher, a visitors' gailery, reached by a staircase entirely separate from the lufants' entrances. To the entrances especial care has been given, there being four, each as capacious as the entrances to ordinary buildings of its size. They allow the children to enter at the four corners of the building, and make the exit of the infant congrexation an easy matter. Large windows, placed high up in the walls, fill the building with an abundance of light and sunshine, making the place extremely cheerful, while a ventilating chamber over the ceiling removes the foulair and keeps the place perfectly fresh, notwithstanding its 700 occupants. These little people are in full view of the teacher, but These little people are in full view of the teacher, but These little people are in full view of the teacher, but the sealing has been been feet in diameter, revolving on its axis. Its face is divided into twelve sections. Each of the sections can be taken out twelve sections. Each of the sections can be taken out the pleasure to receive a drawing, and afterwards fastened in its place. Thus the twelve lessons of the quarter as well as many other things, may be set forth.

The exterior of the building is plain, but harmonious with the main chapel (one of the largest in the city), and with it forms an extended facade. drep, and, still higher, a visitors' gallery, reached by a staircase cutirely separate from the infants' entrances.

THE COURTS. .

A STEREOPTICON IN COURT.

A SCENE IN THE MESDRA WILL CONTEST-SURRO-GATE CALVIN ON EXPERT TESTIMONY.

A "stereopticon exhibition" was given beore Surrogate Calvin in the hearing in the Hesdra will fore surrogate Car. This is the case of the old negro contest yesterday. This is the case of the old negro woman who died worth \$80,000, and in which the will giving all the property to her husband is claimed by the contestants to be a forgery. The contestants, who are of course, the heirs of the deceased wife, were prepared to close their testimony yesterday with the evidence of Dr. Charles H. Cresson, an expert of Philadelphia. The interesting portion of his testimony was in connection with the stereopticon which he used to illus trate the difference between the alleged forged signatures of the will and the signatures of the same perso admitted to be genuine. The instrument was put up in the record-room of the Surrogate's office, a judicial bench was improvised out of a small table, the shutters of one window were left open that Stenographer Underhill might see to take notes, and then after counsel, mterested persons and other spectators had gathered his exhibition. First around, the expert began the signatures of Cynth:a Hesdra to a number the eignatures of Cynlina Hesdra to a number of genuine receipts were reflected upon a screen above a reflection of the will signature, all being magnified many times. He then pointed out what he called the failures of the last signatures to conform with the "characteristics" of the confessedly genuine ones. The same method was pursued with reference to the signature of J. W. Cauffeld, a witness to the will, who is now dead

thre of J. W. Canfield, a witness to the will, who is now dead.

In connection with the testimony of this witness, Surrogate Caivin said that he was becoming more and more e-awined of the dangerons character of expert evidence. It invariably happened that the expert's testimony supported the theory of the side by which he was retained, and it was as little to be expected that any expect's evidence would not help those by whom he was paid as that a counsel would give an argument or opinon in court contrary to the interests of his client. The result was that the expert's opinion had come to have about the same value as that at the lawyor. The Surrogate thought that this might be cured by a law which should make skilled experts officers of the court instead of servants of parties. The Court might then mame three experts to be agreed upon, who should not be retained by either side, but who would decide the question brought to them for decision without regard to the effect upon the case. Their pay would not be continuent upon the success of either side, and they would be unaer the same restrictions and control as a referee now is.

LOUIS DURR'S PICTURES.

THE WILL OF A MILLIONAIRE-A PICTURE GALLERY BEQUEATHED TO THE CITY.

The will of Louis Dürr was offered for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. It is note-worthy principally because of a bequest to the city of Mr. Dürr was a wealthy gold and silver refiner, of No. 33 Ann-st., and died unmarried. The greater part of his large home in Fourth-st. was filled with the old paintings which he continued to buy to the time of his last sickness. Out of business hours he is said to have thought of little busides his collection and the possibility of adding to it. Fow, if any, of the paintings are modern, and Mr. Dürr was fond of " restoring dingy paintings by the use of chemicals in a laborators which he had fixed up in his house.

In the will, after bequeathing \$3,000 to Augustus Scabert and \$5,000 to the German Hospital at Seventy-seventh-st, and Fourth-ave. he makes the following bequest :

I authorize and direct my executors hereinafted named to select from my gallery of paletings not to exceed 250 of the most meritorious works of art, and selected, as far as possible to include the greatest variety of subjects and artists, which shull be called the "Diff Gallery of Paintings." The residue of my gallery of pictures, my library and engravings not selected and reserved as hereinbefore directed and provided. I direct my said executors to seil at public or private sale and to invest the proceeds in their discretion in other pictures which they may consider suitable for said "Diffr Gallery of Paintings," and I do hereby give and bequeath the said as aforesaid unto my executors hereinafter famed, to be placed by them in any public gallery of art in the City of New-York, upon such torms and restrictions as they shall make, the same to be kept together in one room or alcove and to be called the "Diffr Gallery of Paintings." authorize and direct my executors hereinafte all make, the same to be kept together in one foom alcove and to be called the "Dürr Gallery of Paintings."

All the rest of the estate is divided equally between the decedent's sister Adolphian Dürr, his brother Moritz Dürr, and a nephew, Hubert Dilger. The executors are John A. Weckes, Louis Beckers, Joseph Volmering, Afred Roelker and Ernest Obstrucer. The will bears date August I, 1879. Mr. Dürr was reported to bere been a will bears. to have been a millionaire

TESTIMONY IN THE WILLIAMS CASE CLOSED. The preliminary examination of Edward F. Williams, president of the Greenpoint Savings Rank, was brought to a close, so far as the taking of testimony is concerned, before United States Commissioner Allen, in Brooklyn, yesterday. District-Attorney Tenney announced that the question whether or not he should introduce the testimony of experis on th subject of handwriting would be decided by the testimony to be given for the defence. General Catlin that his remaining witnesses would simply corroborate testimony previously given as to Mr. Wil corronorate testimony previously given as local visitions, a handwriting; and, in order to shut off the testimony of experts, he declined to call other witnesses, and tested his case. The counsel will make their arguments vefore the Commissioner on Tuesday, and several days will probably clapse before a decision is rendered. The examination began on February 26, and there have

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, April 2 .- The following busiwas transacted in the Suprems Court of the

United States to-day:

No. 234.—The First National Hank of Cincinnati, plaintiff in 6:10., as t. Frederick Barkhardt,—Arzument condinated by f. D. Lin 6:10 first linked in error, and by George at Sage or defension in error, no. 236.—The richmond and Petersburg kailoud Co., plaintiff in error, and tendenment and Petersburg kailoud Co., plaintiff in error, agg. Edward Mayo., x-cunter, t. d.—Dirmoss d. with ceats, there fifth rule. No. 236. Sage attituted for 2300. Will am G. Longford, specifact, agt. Edward States—Argument commenced by Mr. B. F. Litter for a profiler, and continued by Attorney General Servens for appeller.

FINE DISPLAYS IN BROADWAY.

J. & C. Johnston's regular Spring opening in costumes and militarry was held this week, and many imported garments were exhibited, as well as a num of the firm's own make. Among the imported costume was a black gros-grain and satin dinner dress from Worth's; the narrow front of satin was covered with je leaves and cruaments, while the sides were of rich black brocade in large moon design. The long flowing train of gros-grain siik had a wide box plait of satta down the centre. The bottom was finished with a full double box platted ruche above a narrow kulfe platting. Leaves of let were set in the trimming on the front of the skirt. The corsage was pompadour, fluished with a recert

A novel black silk walking costume was finished down the entire front from neck to foot with triple rows of crochet buttons and button-holes. The close coat sleeves were cut open at the hand, and the only frimming was the fastenings of five buttons and button-holes. A number of prettily-made tarietan evening dresses were among the imported costumes, and were handsomely trimmed with full ruchings of the same material, and ornamented with loops of sain ribbon. A wrap of ceru cloth from Piucat's was made long, reaching almost to the bottom of the skirt, with the square Japanese printhe bottom of the skirt, with the square Japanese princesse eleves. The only trimmings were bands of silk, and handsome cord and tassels. The new wrape and shoulder capes were hearly covered with jet and lace, and are of Satin de Lyon, camel's hair and Sicilian silk. The millinery department has been chiarged and placed into new hands this Spring. It already shows signs of great improvement. At the opening was displayed a flaring collage bonnet of Tuscan straw from Virol's, trimmed with soit foids of corn-colored silk, At the back was a large bunch of purple hyacfaths. The mistic was lined with control of purple hyacfaths. The mistic was lined with control of silk doubled. Another Tuscan straw was trimmed with pale yellow silk laddaround the crown in loose folds, among which was a wreath of seaweed. The inside was finished with a shirring of yellow satin and gold lace. A cap-shaped bonnet of blars net had the crown formed of drooping sprays of wall flowers and wild vines and flowers. A great deal of jet is seen on all the new bonnets, both in black and white, and colored bonnets are covered with cashinere beads. The principal openings have now taken place, and Spring styles are decided.

At Christ Church, on Easter Sunday, the elergyman announced that the offertory would be applied to reducing the debt on the church. During the singular of the music, whilst the coll "in was being

THE FASHIONS.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING AND SUMMER. THE REIGN OF YELLOW-EMBROIDERIES MUCH WORN -BRILLIANT COLORS IN ALMOST EVERYTHING-RETURNING TO THE STRAIGHT SKIRT-QUEEN VICTORIA AND THE IRISH POPLINS-THE MASK VEIL NOT IN FAVOR WITH PHYSICIANS.

There is an excess of embroidery and superb pass menteries in brilliant colors. The taste for neutral this has departed. White dresses of satin or silver brocad are enriched with lace in graceful cascades and white jet proideries upon lace, into which pearls and shell work are introduced. Again embroidery in crewel and in stik is seen on bands for different kinds of dresses, in designs of flowers and foliage, intermixed with pearls or irides. eent beads. Other patterns worked directly on the ma terial are in odd arabesques and Oriental patterns of palms and ailantus.

In passementeries, the designs take the shape of ferns. palms, and some others imitate closely the smail dice like figures, the intricate patterns of India shawls in scent bead work, showing every brilliant hue exquisitely shaded. Added to this comes embroidery in gold, steel, silver, chemile, wool, cotton, applied on all kinds of materials. A very old tashion is revived. This is soft linen and mull muslin covered over with large dots embroidered in shade of cotton linen floss, wool or silk. The dots are, for instance, white and gray, two shades of gray, again halved in two colors. These are done in satin stitch and in chain stitch.

Another charming specialty of the toilet is handpainting on silk and satin or velvet. A skilful artist can paint sprays or garlands of flowers on necktie, sash ends, corsage, backs of gloves and cuffs to match. Lilles of-the-valley, forget-me-nots, and most rose ouds are favorite flowers for blondes; buttercups, jonquils, dandelions and little sunflowers for brunettes. They are especially handsome on black silk or satin, when boots or slippers of the same material are painted to corre

Yellow is the prevailing color. Milliners mingle all yellow reses, poppies and chrysantheniums with vivid copper ress, scarlets and Jacqueminot reds. Dark Agrippina roses brighten the color of small sunflowers, Marsha Neil roses or pale cowslips. Yellow has been an unjustly despised color, and only when it is too pure is it unmanageable; then it must be placed with dull colors such as the deep, heavy reds used in the draperles of the old Italian masters, especially of Titian. The red chosen by the Spanish women is very deep; they avoid searlet of and as they would green or blue. A pale, dull blue contrasts well with pure yellow; a pure, vivid blue kills A blonde can very well wear yellow contiously mixed with the intense purple of the Parma violet or the new heliotrope colors which properly belong to the dull tints and must not be confounded with the very pure shades of the hellotrope flower. Skilled American tastes are toning down the too strong contrasts

styles are better suited. Some delicious colors and new fabries appear for Sun mer toilets and evening dresses. Through most of thes there is a strong Oriental tendency in color and designin Japanese, Indian, or Chinese. Challies are revived; some styles having a creamy ground over which are seat tered little (ca boxes, jars, vases, birds of Paradise inter spersed with branches of foliage. A beautiful novelty in Nun's veiling, an exquisitely fine wool fabric of even warp and woof of such delicate colors as palest rose, blue. cream, straw, and laveuder. The same fabric is also seen covered with silk brocade palms or leaves uniting the elicate shades and is used in combination with the plain

The Zebra stripe is a presty striped fabric of allk and wool. Some new goods called Albatross cloth, of the texture of flaunch are in dark wine-colors, Indian blue dusky olive, helfotrope, and pansy. Rouge Adricnople is simply the Turkey red calleo of a past away fashion now to be fashionably worn; this is all red, and also red vered with gay yellow, black and blue figures to dots, stripes on polm leaves. The two siyles are to be used together in a costume. The always popular Seemsker ginghams return again this seeson, and cambries of plan gray, dark blue, and lavender colors break out all over in the inevitable white pollin spot. Feoteh gingham handkerchiefs, dresses genuine bandanas, mummy cloths bulzerines, and buntings are quite as fashionable this

The favorite Spanish costumes are made of a fine. nearly transparent wool fabric called toile religeuse, o deepest black and must be trimmed with black embroid ery. Other black dresses are black grenadines, striped or polka spotted made up over black sating, and exquis itely fine black eashmeres, on which polka spots are em

Some excellent woollen suits are ready for Spring made of camel's bair, serge, cashmere, de bère and English homespun. These are all combined with silk. and are brightened with some gay color in the way of piping, a narrow knife-pleating around the edge, an in sertion of bands, or cords, or tassels. Elaborate shirrticularly noticeable in French buntings, whereon the upper part of the sleeves, the collar, tabiler and flounces

upper part of the sleeves, the collar, tablics and holders are shirrings of the same material, or of slik or satin, either plain or of the figured Oriental patterns.

The new and beautiful cotton crape material, theur de hé, is a formidable rival to other Summer fabrics. It is extremely fine and delicate, precisely like crape, and certains the crinkied appearance after being washed.

There is a tendency to return to the straight skirt manging without drapery, but not this season will the tracefully arranged overskirt be abandoned; in fact, nothing could be more awgward thus the present short. wasking skirt is arranged with a gored skirt, on which is set graceful drapers, giving the effect of a long over-skirt partly open up the front and moderately bourfout behind. The Fantine is a pretty overskirt arranged with a double apron, having the under part draped low and the upper found in the middle of the front, orna-mented with a bunch of ribbons. The back is draped

mented with a business satin is the favorite material. A pelicowish shade of white satin is claborately trimmed with has embroidered with gold thread and powris. A debut of the lace placed round the neck is orman-niced with a busin of mosa, rose buds and geramum leaves. Another dress of Narclase satin is covered with white gauze embroidered with hone-suckle vines in natural colors. The bouquets holding the drapery and placed on the corsage and walst are red roses and vellow chrysanthemums. By way of a change many ladies, tired of the alundance of flowers seen on dresses, adapt the Spanish fashion, which is certainly very graceful, of placing a single dark red or white rose low at the side of the head just under the ear, and one to correspond on the corsage. It is rumored that the Queen has ordered gounting Irish popilias to be worn again on State and other great occasions. This popilin is made in three sorts—single, double and terry. The difference in the first two consists in the thickness of the slik warp; the terry is made of a richly corded silk, and is alike on both sides. This beautiful fabric combines happily with silk, plush, satin or velvet. regularly.
For evening dresses satin is the favorite material. A

brautiful fabric combines happily with slik, plush, satin or velvet.

Some charming dresses, recently imported, of black satin have the front covered with a net work or lattice of cut jet. Black Directoire costumes suggest the abaudonment of all drapery, returning to the old-fashioned full skett banging straight from the bland. These have costs made single-pressted, with a wide collar. The seams are left open at the waist line, and the skirts disclose a rich liming of old gold, copper, cream-colored or olive satin. The quantity of material required for this style of dress is only fitteen yards.

There is a movement in London toward the abaudonment of the mask vell. This is strongly recommended by physicians, who ascribe headaches and weakness of the vision allogsther to the scrap of lace which is bandaged lightly across the eyes. The mystery of covering the eyes and leaving the mouth and chin exposed has never yet been explained. A graceful lace veil is talked of.

Jardin'ère colorings have entered largely into bounds.

and never yet been explained. A graceful lace veil is talked of.

Jardiu-ère colorings have entered largely into bonnets and late; status and chips and laces are dyed red, blue, or any shade that will maten the gay China silks, the flowers and ribnous that mingle in brightest profusion toxether. The pretty costume bonnet is noted for its x-quisite simplicity. An amarcur of taste might make one or each dress of a haif-bandscrehief of silk or satin, some bead or chemile fenne, flowers or plumes, an ornament of gilt or silver, or perhaps a bird. These little fanciers, however, must only be worn by the tail and slender; full, round faces must be confined to the Directoire, or any style of bonnet having a flowing front or wide brine.

The new parasola make a decarting a flowing front or

slender; full, round faces must be conflued to the Directore, or any style of bonnet having a flowing front or wide brim.

The new parasols make a departure from those of last season, in having twelve red ribs instead of sixteen, eighteen inches in tength, and are placed over the lining, which is faced on mistee will some of the slik forming the covering or a strongly contrastine border, consisting of a woven edge or a striped band of beautful enshmere colors sewed on. Some of the linings are called sunset sliks, from their exquisite harmony of shade, havolving shades of warm sunset hies. Sometimes the snowy whiteness of the slik is relieved by the brilliant enjors of the opal, yellow and russet shades, primtose and almond shading into violet and cream, or flery crimsons fading toto the palest that of feel. Some of the linings are red slik, having a woven rafinous-hied border. The covering of the parasol is hade of levantine, sain, fonlard, bro. aded sain and slik, sain and pongee. The closed parasol is kept in place by a ring, which is fastened to the top. There is also attacked a large tasselici ball, which prevents the ring from slipning. The new slicks are exceedingly handsome and are shown in a great variety. They are mostly made of natural wood such as pimento, English oak having a dolleate greenish that, real lacquer work, ash and German cherry wood. Tacknobs or crutch hundles are very elegant of closuone enamel; an owl's head, claborately caved of livory; a horn of a deer or a rhinocerios; a ball of ride-scent glass or hands of beautifully painted French porcelain. Some of the delicat's sticks of light wood are caved in word in the line and trimmed with the most striking parasols are back, trimmed with black Spanish lace and lined with a lack trimmed with cream-hundles are back, trimmed with black Spanish lace and lined with a light ahade of ciron and has a bouquet of Jacqueminot velvet roses placed on one side. A cream-colored pengee parasol has a lining of sunset golden time, fixed with wide white spa

Very counter he un unbrolle seem 1828 1805, are covered with an agua andana plaids, turkey red are covered with a faucful stripe, cream-colored pongce, with some delicate color, and foulard. These are ountry use and cuacide resorts. There is very little ge in the ord nary silk sun umbrella.

sars. James McCreery & Co., Arnold, Constable & Mme. Demorest, Lord & Taylor, Duncan Grant, and Drown & Co., will please accept our thanks for at our.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE INDEMNI TIES.

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT IN JAPAN. AN EARNEST LETTER FROM THE HON. B. G. NORTH-ROP, SECRETARY OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE

BOARD OF EDUCATION. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The report of the Committee on For-

eign Affairs just made in favor of repaying to China and Japan the unexpended indemnities so long held by us, calls for information in regard to them. The Chinese indemnity was essentially an overpayment made more than twenty years ago. Every President from Buchanas to Hayes, and every Secretary of State from Casa to Evarts has held that to use this money for our sole advantage would be derogatory to the honor and dignitingame, Ward, Low and others to the present time have all expressed the same sentiments. His imperial Highness, Prince Kung, when consulted on this subject, said that self-respect and National pride would forbid his doing anything that could be construed into a request, being content to leave it to the American Govurn of this indemnity would be highly honorable to the United States and advantageous to both countries.

The Japanese people justly regard their indemnity as extortion. The Daimio of Chesiv, who warned off oreign vessels from the Straits of Shimonoseki-for this vas the offence-was then " a rebel," for whose acts the Japanese Government was hardly more responsible than ours was for those of Jeffe, son Davis during our rebellion. The Japanese Government promptly expressed extreme regrets for those outrages on foreign mmerce, an apology which would have been accepted rom any strong Government. The Japanese might have ontended that this narrow strait-at some points less than a mile wide-was an inland arm, subject by the

So far as I can learn there is but one opinion among ntelligent people conversant with this subject as to the ministice of this exaction. In December, 1872, I sent to the Faculties of all the colleges and prominent educaional meditations of this country a form of petition to longress in favor of returning these two indemnities, requesting their signatures. This request received a vas as remarkable in quality as in quantity. When pasted together, this grand list of resented to the House of Representatives, January 27 1873, by Joseph R. Hawley, where it was for rough to stretch quite across the large hall of that ndy. At the same time I sent a small tract, prepared or that purpose, to the leading journals in all the States With one exception, so far as I could learn, the com sents of the press were favorable to the return of thes indemnities. Since then, lecturing on this subject en different States, I have found ample proofs of the growth of this sentiment in various parts of the country. Several successive Committees on Foreign Affairs have recommended that this money be refunded. A bill for this purpose once passed the House of Representatives. In 1872 another bill, remitting the balance then unpa was passed unanimously in the House, but was not reached in the order of business in the Senate. Their return has long since seemed to me to be only a question uc. But the present time is specially opportun for this movement. The present is a critical tin for this movement. The present is a critical time in the history of Japan, so long treated as if she had no rights which the great powers were bound to respect, and thus brought to she verge of National bankruptey. The Japanese have been the victims of fratids and spollitions from foreign Governments as well as foreign traders and contractors. They have also made enormout outlays in their grand system of internal improvements. At one bound Japan has jumped from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century. Ratiroads, telegraphs, light-houses and light-ships along

ed by similar establishments in any othe

show, in pecunity reaction to the work. Shows in pecunity to the world."

But of all the progressive movements of Japan, her educational plans are the most significant. Realizing that ignorance has proved a source of waste and weakness, they have now learned that knowledge is power-the source of individual thrift and of national strength and prespectly. When in February, 1872, Artnort Mort, the former representative of Japan to this country, sent me from the Legation in Washington a formal invitation (which was not confirmed by the Home Government of to accept a position under the Japanese Government which wound give you an adviser of the Government of all faces and make you an adviser of the Government on all faces and make you an adviser of the Government on all faces and make you are advisered the Government of the decidence of the state of the sta

less the distacles to be overcome than the advantage to follow the introduction of such a system of universeducation.

The new measures must of course meet opposition Conservatives are still found who deprecate foreign in flaence and recount with all the force of glaring fact the many wrongs already suffered from Europe and America. They glorify the past and denounce the ill unknown in the good old days of isolation, and foremed among these wrongs in the honest longment of all Japaneses and indeed of all forcest minds conversant with the facts is this identity outlage. But in the face monofold spolations from abood and difficulties a home, a new era has opened for Japan.—the noblest is all her fone history, and indeed this revolution is the most remarkable that ever occurred in the world in the same limits of time. As an act of listic and an expression of National conscience, the return of this in detailty would exert a ment indicance of greater value than the money refunded, removing existing prejudice, and interesting American influence and commerce, for England, France and Holland are involved in the same wrong, in which England was indeed the prime mover. No nutlon ever more needed or merited the sympathy and concuragement of the world than Jasan in the present erisks of her affair. Never in all our history have we had the opportunity of adding so easily in the regeneration of a great nation. This plain duty, or rather this privilege, we cannot afford to neglect.

Clinton, Conn., March 23, 1880. B. G. NORTHROP.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

The season was to open in Washington Thurs day in a match game between the Brown University team of Providence, and the National Club of Washington. The Princeton College nine for the coming leason will be composed as follows: Schenck, 80°; Winton, '82; Horton, '80; Hamill, '80; Cutts, '80; Warren, '80; Van Dyke, '80; Mocane, '81; and Duffleld, '80. The club will play the first game on April 10 with the

So; Van Dyke, '30; Macane, '81; and Duffield, '80. '80; Van Dyke, '30; Macane, '81; and Duffield, '80. The club will play the first game on April 10 with the League Worcester Cinb. On May 12 the club will play with the Yale nine; on May 21 it will play with the Harvard nine in the Union Grounds in Brooklyn Indiana, Sutton, Burdock, Brown, Foley and Jones, of the Boston cham, are in daily practice at a gymnishim in that city. The Boston Club will open the championship season with the following batting order; Jones, James O'Rourke, John O'Rourke, Brown, Morril, Houck or Poley, Burdock, Bond and Sattou.

President Root, of the League Providence Club, remises to release George Wright, who wishes to accept in energicment with the Worcester Club. He does not wish to play in Providence during the coming season, but under the Buffalo agreement any club so disposed can compet any one of the five men reserved by it at the close of a season to play during the following season. A failure to remain with the club, unless released, disbars auch a member from playing in any League club. Mr. Wricht says he will not play in Providence, and consequently, the beat short-stop in the country is prevented from playing this year and loses a good sahary. The Worcester people are indignant at the conduct of the Providence management, as Mr. Weight would greatly strongthen the Worcester teams mere interesting and add greatly to the financial henefit of the three clubs.

MThe new Chechmant Grounds were opened on Samrday. The worcester teams and make the contexts of the Boston, Providence and Worcester teams mere hieresting and add greatly to the financial henefit of the three clubs.

MThe new Chechmant Grounds were opened on Samrday. Witte, Mansel, Leonard and Manning of the team in the city. The club commenced the sale of ficting senson-tickets for \$12, a lower price than that of any League club in the country. Fint, Gore, Dairymple, Cuestand Kelly, of the Cincago team, new title and the condition of the country.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE BRAZILIAN FAMINE AGAIN. HEREERT H. SMITH REPLIES TO H. B. SWIFT & CO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: My attention has been called to a let-ter from Messrs. H. H. Swift & Co., published in your ssue of Sunday, March 21, in which they expressed the belief that I have created a wrong impression about the Brazilian famine, that my enthusiasm has run away with my judgment, so that I imagine great suffering where very little exists. I am informed also that Mesars. Swift & Co. have received a cable message from Pernambuco denying that there is a famine or pestilene n Coará.

For a long time the people of Cears have been fed by the Brazilian Government, and with the regular daily rations supplied to them there has been no reason why they should starve; moreover, so far as I know, there are no epidemic diseases in Ceará at this time, with the exception of smallpox, which is slightly prevalent in some places. So far, then, your correspondents are right. But are they prepared to deny the following tacts, on which my letter, published in your issue of Feb ruary 29, was based !

1. That 250,000 poor people are still fed in Cears by the Brazilian Government.

2. That during 1879 the Winter rains were entirely wanting in most parts of Ceara, or were so slight that the crops failed altogether, except in the nill regions of Baturité and Iblapaba.

3. That up to the last of January, 1880, no heavy rain had appeared, and all the indications pointed to a four

4. That the enormous strain upon the Brazilian treasury, caused by reeding such a vast crowd of people, has had a very bad effect on the National finances.

5. That many Brazilians, including the Cearcases them selves, tear that the Government will be obliged to withdraw its aid or reduce it greatly, not because it is willing to see its people starve, but because it cannot do all that is called for.

6. That if the Government aid is withdrawn 250,000 copie will be left without food, except what comes from people will be lett with the private charity.

7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room for charity is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether 1. The charity is vast room

7. That there is vast room for charity in Ceará, whether the Government aid is willdrawn or not.

My information was derived from the Secretary of the Province of Ceará and the official journals. I have no advices bearing a later date man January 20, 1880. Up to that time the journals of Fortaleza had not published any news of rain. If rain has come, no one is more truly thankfurfor it than I am. But, until I hear better news, I shall persist in believing that there is drought in Ceará, and that famine will follow the withdrawal of Government aid, the cable message to the contrary netwithstanding.

of Government and, the came message to the contrary notwithstanding.

P. S.—I have received notices from Fortaicza, Ccará, dated Morch 3, 1890. During the month of February, only twenty-seven millimetres of rain had fallen at that place, being less than in the corresponding month of any year on record, except two. The ordinary fall in February is from 150 to 450 millimetres. In the interport for rains were greater, but they were not heavy enough nor continuous enough to give any hope of a good year, it is not utterly impossible that the true Whiter rains may have appeared in March; we have on record at least one such year, viz. 1854, when the fall in February was only twenty-three millimetres, while that for the whole year, though not large, was still sufficient for the plannings. But 1854 was a remarkable exception to the rule that a dry February betokens a year of drought. I fear that the sufferings of Ccará are not yet onded.

Brooklum, Andl 3, 1880. ot yet ended. Brooklyn, April 3, 1880.

RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE COMPANIES.

BUFFALO HAS GRIEVANCES AGAINST THEM. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: There is considerable agitaton in this city at present over the Hepburn bill, and the Telephone bill and the action of the railroads in obtaining pos session of certain of our streets. The first named bil has been discussed pretty freely, and petitions, numer ously signed, have been sent to Albany, asking the passage of the bill. A large number of our business men have been to Albany to oppose its passage. One of the gentlemen who went from here to work against the bill said to me; " It is a question of seifishness with us per haps, but the railroads are working as hard as they can

at Albany can secure a pass to go there."

The Telephone bill is of much importance. The conpanies apply to the Common Council for permission to place a line of wires along a given street; no consulta-tion with interested persons is sought, and the first intimation the householder has of the intention of the Telephone Company is, when, on awakening some morn ing, he finds a gang of men digging a hole before his front gate, and erecting an immense unsightly pole These poles vary from forty to sixty-five feet in height, and from fifteen to twenty-four luches in diameter. They are, for the most part, crooked, knotty, ugly-looking things, devoid alike of paint and beauty. Remonstrance with the men engaged in the work is useless. They are obeying orders, and nothing but superior force can mas them desist-as witness the experience of a lawyer in

Rochester. The legal remedy is expensive and slow. One of these poics was placed in front of my neigh-bor's house, directly over the sewer to his lot and in such a position as to make it impossible to approach his frontentrance in a carriage. He remonstrated with those having the work in charge and asked them to change the location of the pole a few feet, but they would not. I advised him to cut the pole down, but the fear of an expensive litigation withheld him. I then andertook to negotiate a removal of the pole, and through my personal friendship with the superintendent succeeded in having it removed three feet, though I was given distinctly to understand that I had suc ceeded from friendship, and not because my friend had any rights in the matter. Yet when this bill is before mittee, the attorney of the telephone companie is no one petitioning for its passage; the people understand their rights, and if their rights are invaded, they can apply to the Courts for redress."

invaded, they can apply to the Courts for redress."

The officers, agents and attorneys of our Telephone
Company are now in Albany seeking to defeat this bill,
and they may succeed, as no one is there to represent
the people, unless the members of Assembly should sudenly discover that that was a part of their sworn duty.

The railroad influence in this city is almost too strong
to be resisted. If the Central Bailroad deafers to lay a
track anywhere in the city limits it petitions the Courcil for permission to use a street or two, or as many as
it wants, the petition is referred to the Committee on
Streets, the chairman of which is a Central employé; interested persons are given a hearing for form's sike,
and the committee recommend and the Council grant
the petition, and the injured persons are left to their
right of an appeal to the Courts.

Buffalo, March 20, 1880.

A GOOD WORD FOR ALASKA. LETTER FROM ME. BALL, THE COLLECTOR OF CUS-TOMS FOR ALASKA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of March 9 there is a short editorial on the subject of Alaska, for the organ-ization of civil law in which Territory a bill is now befreshold of civil law in which Territory a bill is now offore the Schate. I am in Washington at this time by
reason of a petition of the people of that Territory to the
President, requesting that I should be sent for to represent their condition. As their quasi-representative I
thank you for the decided opinion you express that
they should have some form of government. they should have some form of government. I say I thank you, because, such is the misrepresentation of affairs in Alaska, by persons who seem to be opposed to any law for its people, that they are few who aver even that much. You are right and just when you say that the people who were solomnly promised pro-tection "in lives, property and religion," and all " the privileges of citizenship" by a treaty should have it, and that the withholding of it is derogatory to our dig-

nity as a Nation. This would be true, were there but a single Russian boro resident there. But you are under a misconception of fact as to one or two matters, which, if you will allow me to correct, it will appear that the thing you indorse, as a matter of justice, is by no means to be treated as an expensive justice, is by no means to be treated as an expensive and onerous duty merely. You hint that no mation would accept A aska as a gift, but let me assure you that, if the Government should desire to sell it (if such sale to private parties were feasible), they could easily get \$20,000,000 for it in the City of San Francisco. You put the white population at 250. I am sure it is very nearly, if not quite, 2,000, with accessions every month. You think there is no need of a surveyor; yet, in the town of Sitka alone there are now at least 100 men eagerly desiring his services. You put at least 100 men cazerly desiring bis services. You put the revenue derived from the Territory at only \$100,000 per annum, while it is \$317,500-and this with nothing derived from traders' licenses (of whom there are at least eighty in the Territory), or from taxes of

nothing derived from traders necesses to whom takes of any kird whatever. It is my opinion that the full Tarritorial Government would coast very little "more than it would come to "if steps were taken to collect these revenue supplies, for which this bill provides.

The people who "are so unfortunate as to live in Alaska" would not esteem themselves unfortunate if they had simply what the Government guaranteed them by had simply what the Government guaranteed them by had simply what the finement of the solenn compact—the immunities and privileges of other solenn compact—the immunities and privileges of other solenn compact—the immunities and privileges of other elizens. Those who are now making it their elizens. The spite of the want of these immunities. Bust have a strong opinion of the advantages it offers. It is a great mistake to suppose it has no affractions. The chimate, along all the Southern and Southeastern Coast, is not only remarkably hevicity, but, except for the raisw fall scaeson, pleasant. The first rade, if a sved from the sungiers of British Columbia, who readily cut out our traders by furnishing the Indians the more coveted articles of barter, whiskey and arms, will be always valuable. The fisheries are a sure source of continuing profit. There is no such timbered country on the Continent as Southeastern Alaska. And, unless all experts are mistaken, the mineral wealth of the Territory is enormous.

What I have here stated as facts, I am willing to risk

Washington, D. C., April 2, It A SCARLET FEVER HOSPITAL WA

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Every little while articles are lished calling attention to the great cantion nee prevent contagion in cases of scarles fover. So closed whenever the disease is general; whele are cut off from social intercourse with their fricause of such cases; the Board of Realth has cause of such cases; the Board of Iteals the cular calling upon the community to bolate the cular calling upon the community to bolate the cular calling school during the danger of so. There is a published circular sent to every her which a case is reported, and very explicit dare given as to the use of disinfectants, etc.

These directions are all necessary, I know, I isolation is demanded for the security of the days family for the days family for the security of the calling the days family family for the security of the days family family

ity, but how is it to be doue! How many f there in this crowded city, except the few very ones, whose houses can admit of such isolation this brings me to the point of my letter. In this great city there is not a single patient with scarlet fever will be received, at Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. This,

Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. This, I is now under excellent management, and no decone could be made very comfortable there. But child has broken out with an eruption (and a disease is not knewn until them, how can it be an across the water to Blackwell's Island without risk to its health?

I believe that in nine cases out of ten the miguardian would very much prefer to take the cilibration where all arrangements were completed she could have the rooms required and the atturn she could have the rooms required and the atturn the comfort of feeling that there was no dangent rest of the family, and that everything clee could have the rooms are the rest of the family, and that everything clee could have the rooms before.

as before.

As it now stands, either the other children sent away, or else they are cut off from every, en and all instruction during the sax or eight weeks and all instruction during the sax or eight weeks and all instruction during the sax or eight weeks and all instruction during the sax or eight weeks and the same of from the noise and beatte of the same of from the noise and beatte of the same of from the noise and the same of th

CHOOSING ELECTORS BY LEGISLATUL

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It is a well-known fact that the conspiracy in Maine was a part of a deep laid ; the Democratic leaders to steal the next Preside If the Democrats in the last election had carried S If the Democrats in the last election had carrier N York, their purpose was to appoint the Prent electors through the Legislature of that State was to be followed by a like act by the different tures of the Solid South; thus securing the Prent Pr three of the Solid South; thus securing the Free to that party in 1880. The people have become and disgusted with these repeated elections, consequent popular excitement and damage to these interests of the country; this is evident fact that, even in important elections, not more

two-thirds of the voters attend the polis.

Let the Legislature of New-York appels
Presidential electors for 1880, and let the other ern States whose Legislatures are now in a likewise; and the great mass of the people themselves released from the auxieties and retities of the next Presidential election. That auxion the part of the Legislature of New-Yoff teleonstitutional, no one of either party can dealy will probably object that it is not a customary future; but we would sak: Is a custom, nowever the time of the customary in the probably object that it is not a customary future; but we would sak: Is a custom, nowever the probably object that it is not a customary future; but we would sak: Is a custom, and over the political advantage that the Republicans at the political advantage that the Republicans are there is not the shadow of a doubt but that if avail themselves of it; and who would blant. The Republicans have an unscrupulous advert a party without principle, to deal with, and it likem to use any fair, honorable and come means to defeat the designs and purposes of sat versary, by securing the political vantage of occupied by them. Of course, the old Bourse occatic press and politicals who like by asia set up a great how which will be joined in by publican Bourbons; but be assured, that ning the people outside of the political circle will inform the people outside of the political circle will inform the North the Republican leaders of it as North must expect nothing from the Solid South. In and violence have done their work here effect Southern Republicans may send delegates, by no votes. The Solid South hardly need so the farce of an election of electors; but would deappoint them by the Legislature, and cave it the trouble and expense of an election, the complexion of which is already settled.

UNPOPULARITY OF PERSONAL TA themselves released from the auxieties and ities of the next Presidential election. That an to defeat the bill. Any man who has the least influence

UNPOPULARITY OF PERSONAL TAX

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Our Legislature is considering th tion of the taxation of all personal property, be an effort in the wrong direction. In two war erty assessed; in some wards of otherer State no assessments of personal property are the assessment rolls; there are several entire this State where no personal property is asses one assessor in one of the towns of this State. State Assersor how personal property was taxed it town, answered, after a brief lesitation, that property in his town was not "fashionable."

There are counties in this State where the

There are counties in this State where the assessment is less than four per cent of the entire ment and the entire assessment of personal proper the State is only about 13 per cent of the agent assessment, and about half of the personal assessment, and about half of the personal assessment. The refore the individual assessment of personal property in this State are quite insignificant and any attempt by new legislation to enforce the amount of personal property would be equivalent to an entaxation or a reimposition of taxat on our personal property would be equivalent to an entaxation or a reimposition of taxat on our personal property. The State Assessors in one of their reports and that the state of their reports of the state of the state of the state of the recommendation of real estate, and it may be said in taxation in taxation of real estate, and ony indicate change be collecting taxes from personal property to any scatter that will require a new adjustment of taxe to all assessors in this property to any scatter that it requires a mean of the state of the state

A COLD RECEPTION FOR THE GRANT BOOM A COLD RECEPTION FOR THE GRAD.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am in the stock business want in the stock business want in the stock business want in the stock business was a work of us take from five to fifteen weekly papers and the stock of the stock of the system.

"keep posted," although always a week or ten hind the telegraph. I have taken some pains to learn the choice neighbors and am surprised at the antipathy ex-to Grant's renomination by thorough stannels Republic

caus. I doubt whether this State cau be carried to in November, although we have a working majority

in November, sithough we have a working majority 2,500—equal to 100,000 in New-York.

There is a deep-seated opposition to him by men was averaged and the seat of Co'o Springs, Col., March 10, 1880.

A REQUEST FOR A HAYES BOOM. to the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Why don't you start a Hayes Certainly he has risen as much in the public est as Tilden has fallen. With R. E. Hayes as a ca as Tilden has fallen. With R. B. Hayes as a cas
the Democrats could scarcely avoid pitting the
tagonist against him, and, between Mr. Hayes
and excellent record and the United States
of think Tilden could be pushed to the wall.

Perhaps every President we have had has a
place by "high permission," but Mr. Hayes's
surely seems Providential. I was told that R. B.
would probably be the next President previous
nomination, and now a prophet of apparently
head says he will be the next one.

Woburn, Mass., March 25, 1880.

INDIVIDUALS ARE NOT THE PART

INDIVIDUALS ARE NOT THE PART
To the Editor of The Tribuse
Sir: As the meeting is open for Jem
wish to say a word in regard to the third torus.
I was a Liberal Republicae, and supported
Greeloy. About one-third of the Republicans
borough did the same. Not one of thom will
Grant for a third term. In a canyass of our
Blaine has two and a half to one for Grant. C
and Conking are not the Republican party in Ne
or Peonsylvania. If Grant gets the nomination
help of the South, which will not give him a sint
toral vote. I believe he will be defeated. I shall
can to that end.

Cambridgeborough, Penn., March 12, 1880.

EXTREME FONDNESS FOR BLAIN To the Editor of the Tribune. SIR: I have voted the Republican any years, but if Grant is nominated Pil co